

The Union and American.

OUR COUNTRY FIRST AND FOREMOST.—BE JUST AND FEAR NOT.

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THE SITUATION.

Among the Democrats chiefs there has been no expression of opinion in Kentucky. The only settled idea in that Kentucky wants a straight-out Democrat, and will tolerate no further attempt at compromise in the party. Under these circumstances the policy of the Democracy is clear. Reform is the only issue that ought to be presented, and the currency question should be subordinated or stilled. This view is shared by some of the most prominent men of the State. They naturally want a Western man, but they are not willing to abandon a tried Democrat and the reform issue for any equivocal candidate or whimsical theories of finance.

A ticket composed of TILDEN and THURMAN would be the most powerful in America, if the ambition of friends could make the necessary concessions. It is clear that New York, with her five millions of people, is indispensably necessary to a Democratic victory, and if Ohio should aid with THURMAN, or Missouri with BROADHEAD, for second place, the nomination would strike terror into the disorganized ranks of the Republicans. The power of such a ticket is in its intrinsic moral force and the idea of reform. Any mere questions of personal preference or accomplishment are weak in comparison. A presidential candidate is only powerful as he is the representative of political principle or organized ideas, and not of mere personal partialities or intellectual accomplishments. Tilden assuredly commands the respect of the highest and most intellectual elements of the Democracy, and has the silent support of its most thoughtful men. These ideas are not fully developed in Kentucky, but they exist. The State will not instruct for any particular candidate, and it will be impolitic to do so.—*Courier-Journal.*

How Grant Provided for His Friends.

The band is well arranged. Wherever three or four scoundrels were gathered together in Grant's name, there he was in the midst of them, in the person of a brother, brother-in-law, cousin, or friend. No Custom-house or Whisky Ring could not divide its plunder without the Devil being present to cry "halves!" The ubiquitous Asmodeus, as Murphy in New York is called or as Casey in New Orleans, filled his fathomless pockets, and wherever the White House cast its shadow a brother Orville or a brother-in-law Dent came forth out of it with extended palms. If Shepherd and Babcock could make their hundreds of thousands out of the District Ring, and Belknap scarcely less out of a single department, how shall we estimate the probable total sum ground out of the toiling citizens and tax payers of the country during eight long years, by the well organized and created by that nepotism of the White House which has thrown the chief patronage of the administration into their dirty hands.—[CARL SCHURZ, in Westliche Post.]

His honor, Judge Smith, was taken ill during Court last week, and Mr. James H. Robinson, of the Greenville bar, was chosen to act as Chancellor. He would make a thorough, honest, complete and acceptable candidate for the vacancy occasioned by the death of the late Judge Gillenwaters. It would be a good chance to spoil an able lawyer.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON D. C.,
May 13, 1876.

President Grant has sent some curious messages to Congress during his term of office, but the one sent to the house on the fourth, in response to the resolution of the 3d of April, is certainly the most singular. On the 3d of April the house asked him to inform that body, whether during his term of office any official acts, or duties of the executive had been performed in any other than the capital, in violation of the laws of 1791. One month after receiving the resolution, the President's response says that the house has no constitutional right to make the inquiry. He refuses to answer to the house to mind its own business and not to encroach upon the other departments and that is superior to one house of Congress. He then tells the house that he has done official acts away from Washington, and appends memoranda to his message showing that Washington was often absent from the Capital and did many official acts in other places. He has had the records examined and find that John Adams was absent during four years, 385 days; John Quincy Adams 222 days and Jackson 592 days, and that the latter signed the order transferring the United States banker deposits while at Boston. He also refers to Jackson's refusal in 1832 to allow a committee of the house to make general examination of papers in the executive departments. The message is singular in its contradictions and seems to be a defiance to the house. It was referred to the Judiciary committee without comment.

A bill has been introduced in the house authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to exchange silver for ten millions of legal tenders. The reason is that change has become exceedingly scarce, the fraction currency being collected for redemption and the silver paid out hoarded. The bill will be strongly opposed. The papers sent from London by McDaniel president of the Emma Mine Company, place General Schenck in a bad light. Show that he exhibited papers as copies which did not correspond with the original. The committee in charge will recommend that the papers be sent before the Grand Jury, with the view of procuring six separate indictments against Clapp the Congressional Printer for mis use of public type and property.

Turkey.

BERLIN, May 12.—The first conference of Andrassy, Gortschakoff and Bismarck was held yesterday at Bismarck residence. It is understood that Andrassy's note will form the basis of their conferences.

The Turkish Ambassador has been instructed to express to the representatives of the Great Powers the Porte's deep regret at the Salonica outrage, and to give assurances that the guilty persons will be punished. He is also instructed to declare that the Porte is willing to meet the wishes of the three Emperors regarding the execution of the programme embodied in Andrassy's note, and will raise no objection to the guarantees which may be required by the Powers.

It is stated that the three Chancellors yesterday at their conference decided to abstain, at least for the present, from any military intervention in the Turkish troubles.

The Centennial Exhibition.

The great Exhibition has opened auspiciously. To the relief of many thousands patriotic Philadelphians, the clouds parted in time and the sun shone on the ceremonies.

Grant read a commonplace and inaudible speech, and Gen Hawley spoke a resonant one. The Diplomatic Corps came in all the grandeur of full court costume, thus offering to simple republic the honor of a respect which an empire might claim. Russia alone appeared in ordinary clothes, and thereby endured obliteration in the crowd; but the Special Commissioners of the Czar wore their wedding garments, and saved the Cossack empire from the consequences of ambassadorial neglect.

The musical part of the ceremonies was not altogether satisfactory. Wagner's Centennial Inauguration March may prove a gem of the concert room but it was failure in the open air. The great composer seems not to have realized that he was writing for an out-of-door performance. A large part of it was not even audible at a distance where it should easily have been heard. But Whittier's hymn was well rendered, though as a poetical composition it showed the usual insufficiency of the occasional poem yet set to the music of Mr. Paine it had a noble character. The strains of Mr. Sidney Lanier, meaningless though is, gained much Mr. Dudley Buck's music was well executed admirably by the chorals, organ, and orchestra, which made of a poor array of words a grand anthem.

Philadelphia was all alive. The Centennial Exhibition has been for months the engrossing theme of conversation there, and the staid citizens came out in throngs to celebrate the opening of the great show. One hundred and fifty thousand people at least witnessed the inaugural ceremonies, and twenty thousand more stood outside the inclosure. The latter circumstance suggests how large a fraction of the community finds it a hardship to pay the fifty cents admission fee, and we hope it will suggest to the manager of the Exhibition the wisdom and propriety of halving the price, on certain days at least, for a class of the people which might most benefit by sight of the treasures in their keeping.

So the Centennial Exhibition takes its start. It was a great undertaking, and its promised completeness will make it one of the grandest collections of the productions of human industry and taste ever offered in the world. We hope it will throughout prove successful, and teach us many things in the way of comparison with other people's achievements in man's handicraft which we need to learn.

The Murder of the Consul at Salonica.

The Turkish city of Salonica, which lies at the head of the gulf of that name, in old Macedonia, some 300 miles west of Constantinople, was the scene of a terrible riot last Saturday, in which the French and German Consuls were murdered. It would appear that the cries of a Greek girl who had just arrived at the railway station, and was about to be forced to become a convert to Mohammedanism were heard by the American Consul, who chanced to be there. He at once interferred, and taking the girl under his protection, either sent her to the German Consulate, or escorted her in a carriage to his own.

The French and German Consuls, meantime, having learned of the occurrence, and being informed that the American, who is connected them by marriage, was in danger, hastened to the mosque. There they were assailed by a furious mob of Turks, and killed, according to one account, with iron bars wrenched from the grating, and in the very presence of the Governor of the city, who, it is asserted by the Ottoman Government made every effort to save their lives. The version of the Porte, moreover, is that the whole disturbance was caused by the United States Consul's taking the would-be convert by force from her Mohammedan friends for which purpose he had organized a band of 150 Greeks. The girl, they maintain, did not cry out, nor object to the ceremony of conversion.

At this stage it is impossible to determine which version is the true one, but it is not improbable that our Consul has been somewhat to blame, as he is a Greek, and of the 70,000 inhabitants of Salonica, 20,000 are Greeks. With so strong a minority to back him he may have thought himself justified in resisting any attempt of Turks to convert a Christian to their religion.

On the day following the riot, Echeir Pasha, the new Governor Salonica, sailed for that port from Constantinople in a Turkish frigate, and by this time the harbor of Salonica is well filled with the war vessels of other nationalities. Russian, British, Austrian, and Italian men-of-war, French ironclads, and a German corvette have been ordered to sail at once for the disturbed city.

At the approaching conference of Prince Bismarck with the Austrian and Russian premiers this outbreak will be discussed, and some scheme for united action will probably be adopted. This, however, will not lead, necessarily, to the destruction of the Turkish power in Europe, as the apologies and redress offered for the fanaticism of its subjects by the Ottoman Government will be accepted; but it is certain that every such event as this is most unfortunate for the Porte, and only serves to hasten that downfall which many believe to be inevitable.

The Star says that Secretary Bristow is again the target of the slander circulators. It is now charged upon him that he suspended the proceedings against John Buckner, who was Collector of Internal Revenue of \$100,000, because Mr. Miles, the foster-father of Mrs. Bristow, who died recently, leaving Mrs. Bristow a handsome legacy, is on the bond of the defaulter and to proceed against him would involve the estate. It is further said that the matter has been quietly investigated by the Ways and Means Committee.

The indictment presented against Belknap sets forth that he was Secretary of War on June the 16th, 1873, at which time a certain question, matter, cause or proceedings were pending, in relation to the appointment and retention in office of the trader at the post of Fort Sill, in the Indian Territory; that he did unlawfully, wilfully and corruptly accept and receive the sum of \$1,700 from Caleb P. Marsh, with intent to have his decision and action on the question pending, influenced and did appoint one John S. Evans and did retain John S. Evans as post trader in consideration of having received said sum.

Merchants

The following testimonial from a member of the well known wholesale grocery firm of Carpenter, Ross & Co., is worth reading and remembering:

KNOXVILLE TENN.,
March 28th, 1876.

Messrs. Sanford, Chamberlain & Albers: Gentlemen:—The bottle of Dr. Hart's Antibilious Discovery I got at your house proven to be to me all you claim for it. I entirely relieved me of severe symptoms of Dyspepsia, consisting of dull, heavy headache, constipation and general debility. I can, and do cheerfully recommend it to any one suffering from like complaints.

M. L. Ross.

NASHVILLE, TENN.,
April 10th, 1876.

MR. EDITOR.—Please announce through your newspaper that such of your citizens, as are preparing to raise tobacco can be supplied with a pamphlet giving full instructions by enclosing to me six cents to pay postage.

Yours, &c.

J. B. KILLEBREW.

Wonderful Success!

It is reported that BOSCHER'S GERMAN SYRUP has, since its introduction in the United States, reached the immense sale of 40,000 dozen per year. Over 6,000 Druggists have ordered this Medicine direct from the Factory, at Woodbury N. J., and not one have reported a single failure, but every letter speaks of its astonishing success in curing severe Coughs, Colds settled on the breast, Consumption, or any disease of Throat and Lungs. We advise any person that has any predisposition to weak Lungs, to go to their Druggist, SPENCER & BROWN and get this Medicine, or inquire about it. Regular size 75 cents; sample bottle 10 cents. DO NOT neglect your cough.

Sensible Advice.

You are asked every day through the columns of newspapers and by your Druggist to use something for your Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint that you know nothing about; you get discouraged spending money with little or no success. Now to give you such a sure proof that GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER will cure you of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint with all its effects, such as Sour Stomach, Sick Headache, Habitual Constipation, palpitation of the Heart, Heartburn, Waterbrash, Fullness at the pit of the Stomach, Yellow Skin, Costive Tongue, Coming up of food after eating, low spirits, &c., we ask you to go to your Druggist, SPENCER & BROWN and get a Sample Bottle of GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER for 10 cents and try it, or a Regular Size for 75 cents, two doses will relieve you.

Penalty on 1875 Taxes.

The Comptroller rules that a penalty of twelve per cent comes on the Taxes of 1875, on June 1st, 1876. Those who have not paid their taxes for that year should make payment at once and thereby save penalty and cost.

JOHN T. MYERS, R. C.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., March 7, '76.

Messrs. Sanford, Chamberlain & Albers: GENTLE—For years I have been troubled with habitual constipation and general debility, with feverish symptoms and bad taste in the morning, loss of appetite and rest. Numerous remedies faithfully tried brought no relief, until I used your Hart's Antibilious Discovery, which I am happy to say has entirely cured me, and I am in better health now than I have been in years. The Discovery is the best medicine I ever used.